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BRIDGEPORT CHRONICLE-UNION.

VOL. XXX. BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1891. NO. 1,534.

CHRONICLE-UNION.

ALEX. C. FOLGER. ROBT. M. FOLGER.

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Every Saturday Evening.

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John J. Welch	Assessor.
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Board of Supervisors holds Regular Sessions at the County Seat, Bridgeport, on the First Monday of January, April, July and October.

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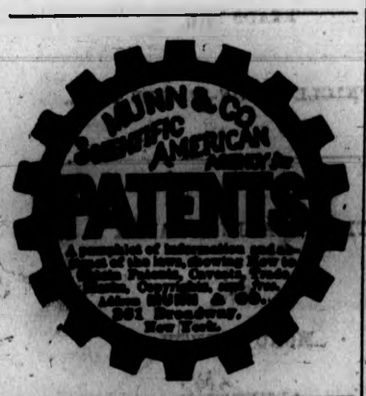

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THE ROOMS ARE FIRST-CLASS. Being Heated and Kept Scrupulously Clean.

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GELATT'S BRIDGEPORT LINE.

Carrying the United States Mail.

On and after JULY 1st, 1891, will leave GENOA (On ARRIVAL of STAGES from CARSON)

MONDAYS and FRIDAYS,

Connecting at HOLBROOK'S, on above days, for

TOPAZ, COLEVILLE and BRIDGEPORT.

Leaves BRIDGEPORT at 6 A. M. on MONDAYS and FRIDAYS for Coleville, Topaz and Holbrooks,

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EASTWALKER RIVER TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the

EAST WALKER RIVER WAGON ROAD are as follows:

Buggy team	$1 50
Loaded wagon and two animals	1 00
Each additional pair of animals	50
Horseman	25
Pack animals, each	25
Hogs and sheep, each	5
Loose stock, each	5

Empty teams, half-price.

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE WAGON ROAD are as follows:

No deadheads will be permitted to pass on the road.

All tolls will be required to be paid at the time of passing the toll gates, as no credit is given

Buggy team	$1 50
Loaded wagon and two animals	1 00
Each additional pair of animals	50
Horseman	25
Pack Animals, each	25
Hogs and sheep, each	5
Loose stock, each	5

Empty teams half-price.

ANTELOPE TOLL ROAD.

RATES OF TOLL.

Horse and buggy	$ 75
Double team	1 00
Additional span	87½
Horseman	25
Loose stock	5

jy4-tf WILLIAM PRICE.

THE CHRONICLE-UNION

THREE DOLLARS A YEAR

A STRANGE DUEL.

Fought in the Parlor of a Physician's House.

The Man of Medicine Engages in a Deadly Battle with a Soldier During the Absence of His Family.

There is a gentleman in Milwaukee who tells a story that savors more of the days of George III. than of the practical nineteenth century. His name cannot be given, says the Chicago Times, but were it known his tale, romantic as it is, would be accepted without question, as he is well known and respected. Early in August, he said, two residents of Chicago met at a club. They were Dr. Lee, formerly of the United States service, and Lieut. Fairchild, who still wears army blue. During the evening they quarreled. What brought on the quarrel is not known. It might have been a dispute over a trifling matter that developed into something worse, or it might have been a difference over a social game of cards. The quarrel was apparent enough—too much so—and friends parted them.

The next day Lieut. Fairchild, not very much to his surprise, received a challenge. He was a soldier and brave. His reply was prompt. He accepted and named his friend. As to a place, that was more difficult. Dr. Lee offered his own home. Lieut. Fairchild, with chivalric confidence, accepted the proposition. It was agreed that the weapons should be German swords, such as are used in the famous university duels, long straight steel blades sharpened to the keenness of a razor for three inches from the point and dull the remainder.

The two principals, with one second and a gentleman who had been selected as referee, met in the parlor of the physician's home. There had been another second selected, but at the last moment he showed the white feather. However it was decided the fight should go on without him.

Dr. Lee had sent his family away on a visit, which gave the duelists a clear field. The furniture was removed from the parlor, leaving the good-sized room clear of everything but the carpet. Little time was spent in preliminaries, and as the steeple clocks were hurrying on toward the midnight hour the two antagonists faced each other in shirt and trousers, while on either side stood the two witnesses, each with sword in hand. For a moment after they had bowed to each other courteously the two duelists stood facing each other waiting. Then low but sharp and clear came the words: "Ready, go." The bright steel blades flashed and met with a wicked clang that sent the sparks flying. In the eyes of both flashed the fires of hate and battle.

One minute, two, a touch, the swords were lowered reluctantly. Again the blades hissed as they coiled about each other trying to reach the flesh beyond.

The duelists were well matched. Outside of its possible tragical outcome it was a pretty fight. So say the witnesses. The men struggled and fought like vikings of old, with no advantage to either. An hour passed. Hot and weary, the duelists tried every skill of fencing, every known device, to get inside the other's guard, to no effect. But this could not last forever. Dr. Lee made a sharp attack. His long sword leaped over the guard of his antagonist and the next second a big crimson spot dyed the sleeve of Lieut. Fairchild. The swords were beaten up and an examination made. "A mere scratch," said the wounded man, and he insisted on going on with the fight.

His insistence left nothing but to go ahead. The sword of the physician had passed through the fleshy part of the upper portion of the arm. The wound was bound up and the duelists again took their places. Now the lieutenant fought more cautiously and stood more on his defense. His opponent, rendered confident by success, attacked savagely.

Round and round the apartment, now spattered with blood, the two contestants went, cutting, thrusting, parrying, until suddenly the lieutenant's sword glided under the physician's arm and a bright red spot appeared on the breast.

Another halt, but the wounded man, as his opponent had done before him, insisted on proceeding. The end was approaching.

Fatigued with loss of blood the physician failed in his guard and again the line of steel sprang forth, and this time when it came back after it poured a crimson torrent. That ended the fight. The witnesses declared bruised honor amply bathed in blood. The duelists agreed and shook hands as gentlemen should. The physician bound up both his own and his antagonist's wounds, sent out for a case of champagne, and in its sparkling flow the two former antagonists swore renewed friendship. Both were laid up for a few days, but convenient excuses were found for the care with which the lieutenant used his arm and the physician protected his breast.

The parlor was cleaned and furniture restored long before the return of the family, and they never knew so ghastly a thing as a duel had occurred there. No more did anyone outside of the four persons who were present until now.

—"To-morrow," said Mr. Garrity, "we do be goin' to knock off wurruk. Also the holds of shany blaggaird that thries to shtep intil the places av us."—Indianapolis Journal.

CIRCULATING CLOTHES.

A Novel Idea for Providing Men with Decent Raiment.

It Was Suggested by the Umbrella-Providing Scheme—An Invaluable Boon to Young Men of Slender Means.

As a people we are governed by societies and provided for by companies, says the New York Tribune. It is to societies for the prevention of this and the discouragement of that rather than the legislature or the courts to which we look for both law and justice. If you have a grievance fill upon the proper society. Nor are the companies much behind the societies. While you go to a hotel for a day a company cleans your house and leaves everything in its exact place. A company brings a clean towel to your office every morning and takes away the dirty one. If a lady is fond of a theater and has no escort a company will send a distinguished-looking gentleman to accompany her twice a week or oftener, a report of any inattention or impertinence on his part being thankfully received at the general office.

The latest fostering company is the United States Umbrella-Providing Company. It proposes to supply umbrellas to regular subscribers, and will have branches all over the city and in all other cities of any size in the country. You make a deposit, pay a certain sum for the use of an umbrella for one year and then you may draw an umbrella at the general office or any branch. The great advantage claimed is that it saves the subscriber from carrying an umbrella when it is not needed. It rains in the morning and you bring your umbrella down town with you. It is fair when you are ready to go home, and you leave it at the nearest branch; or perhaps a boy comes and gets it. If it begins to rain on the way home you drop into another branch office, present a card like a circulating library ticket, and get another umbrella. On a rainy morning if the records of the company show that you have no umbrella a boy calls and leaves one. It rains when you take the cars in New York and you draw an umbrella; when you reach your destination at Canajoharie it is fair, and you turn your umbrella in at the Canajoharie branch. If an umbrella is stolen from you the company traces it and the society for the enforcement of the criminal law prosecutes the thief, who is defended by the society for the preservation of the rights of prisoners.

One of the advantages claimed for the circulating umbrella system is its cheapness. You can withdraw your deposit at any time, and the dues are small. This is good, but it seems to us that there is a still better field for another company. We would respectfully suggest the American Clothes Supply Company. Many a young man on a small salary finds difficulty in providing himself with a suitable amount of clothes. Obviously a man cannot, or at least does not, wear more than one suit at a time, still he must be provided with several. Let us glance at a supposed young clerk whom we will call Robinson, who has become a subscriber to the American Clothes Supply Company. When he gets up the first morning he finds a neat business suit awaiting him. He puts it on and goes to the store. It is Friday, and when he returns to his boarding house at night, having already informed the company that he calls on a young lady every Friday evening, he finds a boy with a handsome full dress suit for him. He puts it on and the boy takes away the business suit. When he returns later in the evening the boy again appears, gets the dress suit, and takes the subscriber's order for the next morning. There is a prospect of warmer weather, and he orders a lighter suit. The next morning he finds it waiting for him. As he enjoys a half holiday and intends to visit Coney Island, he orders a rather dark cutaway, light trousers, flannel shirt, tan shoes, and straw hat for the afternoon. The only change he cares for that evening is a white shirt, light silk tie, patent-leather shoes and high pearl-colored hat. At night they are taken away, and the next day, being Sunday, he receives, as per agreement, a black Prince Albert coat, light trousers and silk hat. During the rest of the week until Friday Mr. Robinson wears a business suit, which is taken away every night and carefully brushed, pressed and repaired, if it need it. If the weather changes during the day he goes to the nearest branch office and gets a lighter or heavier suit, as the circumstances demand. If he gets to another city he has only to present his membership ticket to be supplied from the branch office in the place. A clothes supply company would be an invaluable boon to the young men, and we hope to see it organized before winter.

THE DEAR GIRLS.

A WICKED CONSTRUCTION. — Marie—"I'm within ten years of thirty-six." Maria—"Mercy! you are not forty-six, are you?"—Epoch.

NOT HOME GROWN.—Edith—"How I hate that Mrs. Hitler! I should like to pull her hair out by the roots." Ethel—"But her hair doesn't have any roots." Munsey's Weekly.

AN IMPOSSIBILITY. — Maud—"Charlie promised to think of me often while he is away." Ethel—"Did he really? I had no idea that he could think at all."—Saturday Evening Herald.

A DEER WHIPS A BULL.

The Fight in a Pasture Lot That Farmer Goodrich, of Panther Hill, Saw.

Abner M. Goodrich, who lives on Panther hill, thirteen miles south of Scranton, Pa., says the New York Sun, saw a buck deer strolling along the edge of a piece of woods on his place a few days ago. Suddenly the buck stopped, threw back his antlers and began gazing toward the farm buildings. In a hillside pasture field, twenty rods below the buck, Mr. Goodrich's herd of cattle were grazing. All at once the buck caught sight of the cattle, and, leaping over the fence, bounded down the hillside toward them. The cows became frightened at the buck's sudden appearance, and with their tails in the air they cantered to a corner of the pasture. The bull in the herd did not run.

When the buck saw the cows capering away he came to a sudden stop. The bull immediately faced the strange animal, bellowed savagely and began to paw up the dirt. At first the buck acted as if he didn't know what to make of the noisy bull's actions. He backed off a few feet and the bull slowly followed him. Then the bull made a lunge at the buck with lowered horns, and the buck got out of his way by bounding to one side. This was repeated a number of times, the bull becoming more angry at each failure to gore the buck, while the buck eyed his noisy antagonist and kept out of his reach.

Finally the buck began to get mad at the way the bull was making him shift his ground. When the bull again lunged at him he uttered a loud bleat, bounded into the air and struck the bull in the neck. One of the bull's horns pierced the buck's shoulder, and then the buck's fighting nature was aroused to the highest pitch. He danced all around the bull, jammed his prongs into the bull's sides, struck him with his sharp hoofs and didn't give the bull another chance to gore him.

Soon the buck's energetic and fierce attack completely demoralized the bull. He made one more effort to down his lively antagonist but failed to hook him, while the buck got in another telling strike on the bull's ribs. Then the bull gave a bellow of rage, turned tail like a flash and ran at the top of his speed to where the cows were huddled. For a moment the triumphant buck stood and gazed at the fugitive bull. Then he whirled, legged it up the hill, scaled the fence and disappeared in the forest. The bull was so badly injured that Mr. Goodrich had to kill him.

SNOW ON THE MOON.

Remarkable Discoveries Made by Lick Observatory Astronomers.

Remarkable discoveries have been made at the Lick observatory, says the Detroit Free Press. Prof. Holden, the director, has secured through the big telescope better photographs of the moon than have been taken anywhere else, and the work of photographing goes on every hour when the satellite is visible. By studying these photographs with a magnifying glass and comparing them any changes taking place on the surface of the moon may be discovered.

The astronomers on Mount Hamilton have discovered some things that nobody else ever saw, but they have not determined whether these are new features or things that are too small to have been seen through a less powerful telescope. For example, upon the top of one of the mountains of the moon the photograph shows a luminous white spot that looks like snow. If that is snow and if it was not there before, the presence of an atmosphere is indicated. It has been believed that the moon has no atmosphere and therefore unhabitable; but if it should be demonstrated that snow falls upon the surface of the satellite, the accepted theory would be upset and astronomers would begin to study the moon with new and greater interests.

The Sultan's Mistake.

Everybody knows that the Emperor William is German to the finger-tips and that his patriotism will not permit him to allow French to appear even upon his bill of fare. The sultan is nothing if not polite, and when William was his guest a few weeks ago was extremely careful that all his prejudices should be most scrupulously respected. With this hospitable end in view he ordered that William should be served with German champagne only and is mortified now to know that this delicate attention was not appreciated as it ought to have been. The emperor it is understood has a weakness for champagne and does not trouble himself about its nationality so long as the flavor is all right. On this point his patriotism is not inflexible.

French Ingenuity.

An ingenious advertising dodge is to be found in Paris. Small-pointed paper bags, something like those grocers twist up, have been noticed on the pavements. These, when opened, have been found to be handbills, which would never have attracted any notice unless curiosity had prompted somebody to look and see whether there could be anything in these old screws of papers.

—First Come, First Served.—Young Man—"So Miss Ella is your oldest sister? Who comes after her?" Small Brother—"Nobody ain't come as yet, but pa says that the first fellow that comes can have her."

CHRONICLE-UNION

BRIDGEPORT, NOVEMBER 21. 1891.

Entered at the Bridgeport Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENTS.

E. C. DAKE—Merchants' Exchange.
L. P. FISHER—Merchants' Exchange.
G. H. KELLOGG—320 Pine Street.
J. F. UHLHORN—Corner of Bush and Montgomery Streets.

[New York Press].

TARIFF PICTURES.

In England the average sum due each depositor in the Savings Bank Department is $68 17.

The average sum due depositors in savings banks in the United States was in 1890 $358 04.

The former represents the savings possible under free trade; the second, what can be saved under protection. Which will you take, workingmen?

American manufactures are going to Brazil in increasing quantities under the McKinley law. For the five months ending September 1, 1890, we sold to the Brazilians cars and carriages to the value of $363,771.

For the corresponding period of 1891, under the new tariff, our exports of cars and carriages to Brazil were $394,855.

"Stifling foreign trade," eh? Why, the enlarged free list of the McKinley bill made our free imports for the year ending September 30, 1891, look like this:

$397,352,058,

as compared with the dutiable imports, that looked this: $427,363,212.

This is the way they looked in the year ending September 30, 1880: Free imports, $279,259,671; dutiable imports, $534,209,720.

The Governor has issued the following proclamation:

During the past year the inhabitants of the State of California have enjoyed in a marked degree the blessings of health, peace and prosperity, and have great cause to be thankful to the Almighty.

I therefore appoint Thursday, the 26th day of November, instant, as a day of public thanksgiving, and recommend its observance in a manner befitting a grateful and prosperous people.

The insurance companies are getting heavy doses now-a-days. A million dollar fire at St. Louis, and a million dollar one at St. Paul, besides big fires in San Francisco, Brooklyn and other large cities, compels them to give up some of their surplus cash.

"The Tenderfoot," by R. L. Ketchum, is the leading story in the Argonaut of November 23d. It is a tale of love and jealousy in the wild and wooly West, and, though the narration comes from the lips of an old frontiersman, the "tenderfoot" wins the prairie-flower and gets the upper hand of his bullying rival. Those who have read Mr. Ketchum's other tales in the Argonaut—"Billy Bragg" and "Evangelist Brick"—will be glad to hear of this fresh story from the same writer. There is in his short but very clever tales much of the graphic power that has made Rudyard Kipling famous.

Stanford's Palo Alto has beaten the record and is King of the Turf, having made his mile over the kite-shaped track at Stockton, on Thursday, in 2:08¾. Allerton's fast time being 2:09¼.

The State Board of Health reports for the month of October, 1,077 deaths, at localities with an aggregate 700,563 population, making a death rate of 1.53 per thousand.

Big Foot's band of Indians are in open revolt against the agent of the Cheyenne Reservation, South Dakota. They have gone to the Pine Ridge Agency.

NEW TO-DAY.

SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT, OF THE COUNty of Mono, State of California.

MRS. CLARA MAGGIE KOHL, Plaintiff, vs FRED. ALBERT KOHL, Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Mono, State of California, and the Complaint filed in the office of the Clerk of said County.

BEN H. MILLER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The People of the State of California send Greeting to

FRED. ALBERT KOHL, Defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named Plaintiff, in the Superior Court of the said county of Mono, State of California, and to answer the Complaint filed therein, within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this summons—if served in this county; or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain a Decree of the Hon Superior Court dissolving the bonds of matrimony now existing between you and the Plaintiff herein; that said Plaintiff be permitted to resume her maiden name of Clara Maggie Radley; that you be required to pay a reasonable sum of money into this Court to defray the costs and expenses of this Action and Counsel fees; that you befurther required to pay to Plaintiff thesum of thirty dollars, $30, per month or such other sum as the Hon. Court may deem just during the pendency of this action, and for such other time as the Statutes prescribe, and for general relief. All of which will more fully appear on reference to the Complaint on file herein, to which you are hereby referred, a copy of which accompanies this Summons.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint, as above required, the said Plaintiff will apply to the Hon. Court for the relief therein demanded, in the Complaint.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the Superior Court of the County of Mono, State of California, this 16th day of November, in the year of Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one.

[L.S.]

J. D. MURPHEY, Clerk.

n21-2m

Roger Q. Mills affects not to be disappointed over the result in Ohio, but it is easy to see that both he and Colonel. Morrison look upon McKinley's election as a signal defeat for them and their hobby. It is the general impression here among both Democrats and Republicans that Mills chances to be Speaker have materially diminished and that Crisp's have improved. At 11 o'clock last night when the news came that McKinley was certainly elected, Roger Q. Mills and Wm. R. Morrison were sitting on the sofa of Willard's Hotel, where they are stopping. Mills read the bulletin first and passed it without any comment to Morrison who, after scanning it, remarked, as he yawned and stretched his limbs: "Colonel, I'm feeling pretty tired to-night. Suppose you and me go to bed and get up early to-morrow."

"All right Colonel, I'm tired too. Good night, Colonel."

"Good night, Colonel."

On Saturday night last, the Chicago police arrested nineteen safe robbers—a regular organized band.

A BIG BUSINESS.

The growth and present size of the great retail business of Weinstock, Lubin, & Co., Sacramento, shows on the face that it possesses *a distinct character* of its own. It has done much to introduce many important reforms in storekeeping which have been widely copied. There are people who have never heard of the big establishment, but who, through its silent influence, are being served by local dealers better than they otherwise would be.

It has done more than any other ten stores to give the "One Price System" firm and substantial footing on the Pacific Coast.

It has shown people living in small towns that they can deal through the mails with as much security as if they bought in person.

It has, by constantly raising its own standard of qualities, had an influence in raising the standard everywhere. The average grade of goods kept upon the Coast grows better each year.

It has been prominent in bringing west as stylish and desirable goods as are kept by merchants in New York, Philadelphia, or Chicago. Indeed, the manufacturers who supply them supply it. The goods are the same; and the Sacramento prices, while never higher, are sometimes considerably less. This is explained by the fact that the cost of conducting business in large Eastern cities is far greater than in the Capital City, the extra expense of overland freight being but a comparatively small item.

It has made it possible for out-of-town people to enjoy quite as satisfactory shopping facilities as do those living in large cities.

There is no desire on the part of the firm to take any special credit for whatever influence for good the house may have exerted. They have sought simply to build up a business on fair and just principles; to buy and sell as low as they can; to deal as far as possible only in the very best goods; and neither to fear nor favor any one, but to treat every customer as they would their most favored friend.

Whatever of success has come, they attribute it to the faithful carrying out of these aims and principles.

A large illustrated catalogue, giving full information about goods and prices, how to order, etc., sent free to any address.

WEINSTOCK, LUBIN, & CO.,
400-412 K Street,
SACRAMENTO, CAL.
LARGEST GENERAL RETAIL HOUSE ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

NEW TO-DAY.

A FREE TRIP
TO THE
WORLD'S FAIR.

Commencing May 1, 1893.

The History Company of San Francisco, Cal. (capital stock $500,000) the oldest and largest publishing house on the Pacific Coast, this day announce that they will give, absolutely free, a ticket to the World's Fair and return, including meals en route one week, 7 days, hotel accommodations, six admission tickets to the exposition grounds, two tickets to leading Chicago theatres and such other privileges as may insure a pleasant trip, to deserving persons, who comply with their requirements.

NOTICE

Those desiring to go to the World's Fair and could not otherwise do so, can address us at once for full particulars. This offer does not apply to persons of means who are in a position to meet the expenses of such a trip themselves, but to enterprising, intelligent young men and women who can appreciate such an opportunity and make the most of it. Teachers, clergymen, students, farmers' bright sons and daughters, in fact any and all possessing energy, enterprise and character will be eligible.

THE CHANCE OF A LIFETIME.

Every young man or woman who desires to go to Chicago and see the wonders of the greatest exhibition the world has ever known, should address us at once. Such an opportunity is rarely offered and the trip will be the event of a lifetime to those who go. Address

THE HISTORY COMPANY.
THE HISTORY BUILDING,
723 MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

n21-4t

NEW TO-DAY.

Order to Show Cause Why Order of Sale of Real Estate and Personal Property Should Not be Made.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT, OF THE COUNty of Mono, State of California.

In the Matter of the Estate of W. H. STANTON, Deceased.

D. M. Walters, the Administrator of the Estate of W. H. Stanton, Deceased, having filed his Petition herein, praying for an Order of Sale of Personal Property and the Real Estate of the said decedent, for the purposes therein set forth.

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED by the Court, that all persons interested in the Estate of said Deceased, appear before the said Superior Court, on

MONDAY, the 14th DAY of DECEMBER, 1891,

at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the Court Room of said Superior Court, at the Court House in said County of Mono, to show cause why an Order should not be granted to the said D. M. Walters to sell all of the Real Estate and Personal Property of said deceased.

W. H Stanton, as shall be necessary.

And that a copy of this order be published at least four successive weeks in the BRIDGEPORT CHRONICLE-UNION, a newspaper printed and published in said Mono County, and copies of the same served upon the heirs, if any, of said Estate, which may become known prior to the day set for the hearing of said petition.

W. M. VIRDEN,
Judge of the Superior Court,

Dated Nov. 13th, 1891.

Indorsed:

No. 158. Superior Court, County of Mono.

In the matter of the Estate of W. H. Stanton, Deceased.

Order to Show Cause Why Order of Sale of Real Estate and Personal Property Should not be made.

Filed No. 13th, 1891. J. D. Murphey, Clerk.

Recorded Vol. 2, Probate Min., page 328, on Nov. 13th, 1891 J. D. Murphey, Clerk.

CHAS. L HAYES, Attorney for D. M. Walters, Administrator. n14-d

PROPOSALS

for the maintenance of the indigent Sick and Poor of Mono County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT SEALed proposals for the maintenance and care of the indigent sick and poor of Mono county, will be received at the County Clerk's office until Monday, January 4th, 1892, said bids to be addressed to the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, and indorsed, "Bid for the maintenance o indigent sick and poor." The Board reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

Bridgeport, Mono county, November 13th, 1891

J. D. MURPHEY, Clerk.
of the Board of Supervisors.

n14 td

SEALED PROPOSALS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT SEALed Bids will be received by the Board of Supervisors of Mono County, California, until Jan. 4th, 1892, for furnishing stationery required for the use of the County of Mono and its officers, for the year 1892.

The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

All bids must be addressed to the Board of Supervisors, Bridgeport, Mono County, California; and indorsed "Sealed proposals for Stationery."

Bridgeport, Mono County, November 18, 1891.

J. D. MURPHEY,
Clerk.

n14

MINING NOTICES.

Notice of Assessment.

BULWER CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California.

Location of works, Bodie, Mono county, California.

NOTICE is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 28th day of October, 1891, an assessment (No.7) of Fifteen [15] Cents per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation payable immediately in United States gold coin to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, 33 Nevada Block, No. 309 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid FRIDAY, the FOURTH (4th) DAY of DECEMBER, 1891, will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold on THURSDAY, the THIRTY-FIRST DAY of DECEMBER, 1891, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale. By order of the Board of Directors.

L. OSBORN, Secretary.

Office—33 Nevada Block, No. 309 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California. n7-td

MISCELLANEOUS.

PALACE SALOON.
(Brick Building)
MAIN STREET, BRIDGEPORT, CAL.

FINE WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, ETC.

n7 tf THOMAS FALES.

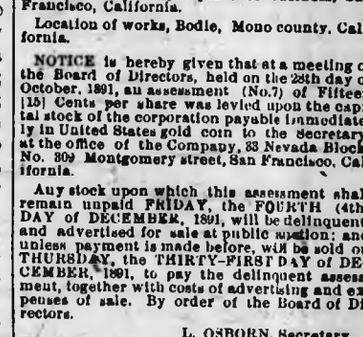
Pasture.

D. M. & H. F. BARNETT ARE PREPARED to Feed and Shelter Stock during the Winter, at their Ranch in Antelope Valley, at reasonable rates. The hay is clear of "Foxtail," and consists of a mixture of wild grass and alfalfa. For further particulars,

Address,

n7-tf D. M. & H. F. BARNETT.

SEWING MACHINES.



FOR SALE BY

THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,

Pacific Department—Distributing Office,

725 Market Street, History Building,

SAN FRANCISCO.

MINING NOTICES.

NO. 891.
APPLICATION FOR A PATENT.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL. September 16, 1891.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT JOHN WAGNER, whose Postoffice address is Carson, Ormsby County, State of Nevada; and ALEXANDER S. KILPATRICK, whose Postoffice address is Cameron, Mono County, State of California, have this day filed their application for a patent for Fifteen Hundred lineal feet of the LOOKOUT QUARTZ MINE, or vein, bearing Gold, Silver or other Minerals, with surface ground Six Hundred feet in width, situated in Patterson Mining District, County of Mono, State of California, and designated by the field-notes and official plat on file in this office as Lot No. 39, in Township 7 North, Range 24 East, Mt. Diablo Meridian, said Lot No. 39 being described as follows, to wit:

SURVEY OF THE LODE LINE OF THE LOOKOUT MINE.

Commencing at the point of location where I set a stone, 2.5 feet x 1 foot x .5 foot, marked L. L. L. T. U. S. S., and set in a large mound of stone, whence bears S. 22½° E. 241 links distant, an Incline Shaft, 6 feet x 10 feet, and 12 feet in depth. S., 33¼° E., 4.04 links distant, the S. W. corner of a Cabin, 12 feet x 14 feet, setting nearly North and South. S., 20° 00' E., 4.00 links distant, Face of Tunnel, 120 feet in length, and running N. W. into the hill.

THENCE, VAR. 16½° E.

1. North, 15.12 chains, or 997.9 feet, To a Porphyry Stone, 2 feet x 1 foot x .5 foot, marked L. T. L. L. No. I. U. S. S., and set in a mound of earth and stone; this being the North end lode line of the Lookout Mine. Whence bears North, 446 links distant, the original North lode line Monument of Stone. Then I returned to the point of location, and ran

2 S., 11¾° W., 4.74 chains or 312.8 feet, To a stone, 2 feet x 1 foot x 1 foot, marked L. T. L. L. No. II. U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone, whence bears S. 11¾° W. 263 links distant, the original South end lode line monument of stone.

SURVEY OF THE EXTERIOR BOUNDARY,

Beginning at a 3 inch x 3 inch Post marked N. E. Cor. No. I Lookout Mine, U. S. S. and set in a mound of stone. Whence bears N. 55° E., 186.3 links distant, a Pine tree, 12 inches in circ'f. marked B. T. L. T. N. E. Cor, No. I. S. 56¾° E., 284.6 links distant, a Pine tree 10 inches in circ'f, marked B. T. N. E. Cor. I. L. T. N. 2¼° W. 458.5 links distant, a Stone mound claimed as the original N. E. Cor. of Lookout Mine.

THENCE VAR. 16½° E.

Cor. 1. Bears S. 2¼° E, 14.53 chains or 959 feet distant. To a Porphyry Stone, 1.5 foot x 1.3 foot x .5 foot, marked X. S. & L. and set in a mound of earth and stone at the intersection of this line, and the North line of the Star Mine. Whence bears S. 88° E., 152 links distant, a Pine tree, 3.8 in circ'f, marked B. T. N. 58° 25' W., 81 links distant, N. W. Corner Star Mine. 14.80 chains or 976.8 feet distant, To a quartz Porphyry Stone, 1.7 foot x 1.4 foot x .5 foot, marked E. B. L. T. U. S. S., and set in mound of earth and stone.

THENCE DEFLECTING RIGHT 25° 15'

along Eastern boundary, and over lands claimed by the Star Mine.

Cor. 2. Bears S. 23° W., 3.71 chains or 244.9 feet distant. To a Porphyry Stone, 1.5 foot x 1.4 foot x .5 foot, set in a mound of stone and earth. This being an intersection with the lode line of the Star Mine; whence bears N. 56° 38' W., 27 links distant, the lode line mound No. I, Star Mine 5.275 chains or 348.2 feet distant, To a Porphyry Stone, 1.7 foot x 1 foot x .6 foot, marked L. T. S. E. C. II. U. S. S., and set in a mound of earth and stone, claimed as original S. E. Cor. Whence bears S. 49¾° W., 62 links distant, a Pine Stump marked B. S. L. T. S. E. Cor. No. II. N. 83° E., 124 links distant, a small Pine tree marked B. T. L. T. S. E. Cor. No. II. N. 13¾° E., 163 links distant, L. L. No. 1 mound Star Mine.

THENCE DEFLECTING RIGHT 76° 15'

onto the South boundary, and along between Lookout Mine and Fourth of July Mine.

Cor. 3. Bears N. 78¾° W., 3.517 chains or 232.1 feet distant, To a Stone, 2 feet x 1 foot x 1 foot, marked L. T. L. L. No. II. U. S. S., and set in a mound of earth and stone, and South end of the Lode Line Lookout Mine; whence bears S. 11¾° W., 263 links distant, the original South end Lode Line mound of Stone. 7.087 chains or 467.7 feet distant, To a Porphyry Stone, 1.5 foot x 1 foot 6 foot, marked L. T. S. W. Cor. No. III., and set in mound of earth and stone, Whence bears S. 5° E., 450 links distant, a Stone mound claimed as the original S. W. Corner Lookout Mine. N. 78½° W., 22.2-10 links distant, the N. E. Cor Great Western Mine, a patented claim.

THENCE DEFLECTED RIGHT 73° 45'

onto the West boundary, and along between the Lookout Mine and unknown lands.

Cor. 4. Bears N. 5° W., 3.20 chains or 211.2 feet distant, To a Granite Stone, 2.5 feet x 1.9 foot x 1 foot, marked L. T. S. W. Cor. No. IIII, and set 16 inches in the earth, and mound of earth built up around it.

THENCE DEFLECTED RIGHT 16° 45'

Cor. 5. Bears N. 11¾° E., 1 21 chain or 79.9 feet distant, To a Porphyry stone, 2.2 feet x 1 foot x .7 foot, marked L. T. W. B. U. S. S., and set in a mound of earth and stone.

THENCE DEFLECTED LEFT 11° 45'

Cor. 6. Bears North, 7.307 chains or 495.5 feet distant, To a Stone. 1 foot x .75 foot x .5 foot, set in a mound of stone, whence bears S. 27° W., 239 links distant, an original stone mound on West side line. 15.59 chains or 1028.9 feet distant, To a 4 inch x 4 inch Post marked Lookout Mine, N. W. Cor. V. U. S. S., and set in Ice, being over a place covered with perpetual snow and ice.

THENCE DEFLECTING RIGHT 101° 15'

onto North end line, and along between the Lookout Mine and public lands.

Cor. 7. Bears S. 78¾° E., 4.634 chains or 305.8 feet distant, To a Porphyry Stone, 2 feet x 1 foot x .5 foot, marked L. T. L. L. No. I. U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone. This being the North end Lode line of the Loukout Mine. Whence bears North, 446 links distant, the original North end Lode line monument of Stone. 8.644 chains or 570.5 feet, To place of beginning, the N. E. Cor. No. I, Lookout Mine, and containing 17.16-100 acres.

SURVEY OF CONFLICT WITH THE STAR MINE.

Commencing at a Porphyry Stone, 1.7 foot x 1 foot x .6 foot, marked L. T. S. E. Cor. II. U. S. S., and set in a mound of earth and stone, whence bears S. 49¾° W., 62 links distant, a Pine stump marked B. S. L. T. S. E. Cor. No. II. N. 83° E., 124 links distant, a small Pine tree marked B. T. L. T. S. E. Cor. No. II.

THENCE VAR. 16½° E.

Cor. 1. Bears N. 13¾° E., 163 chains or 107.6 feet distant, To L. L. No. I Star Mine. 5.71.5 chains or 377.2 feet distant, To N. W. Cor. Star Mine.

THENCE DEFLECTED RIGHT 107° 50'

Cor 2. Bears S. 58° 25' E., 0.81 chain or 53.5 feet distant, To a Porphyry Stone, 1.5 foot x 1.3 foot x .5 foot, marked X. S. & L., and set in a mound of earth and stone at the intersection of this East side line of Lookout Mine with the North side line of the Star Mine.

THENCE DEFLECTED RIGHT 56° 10'.

Cor. 3. Bears S. 2¼° E., 0.27 chain or 17.8 feet, distant, on East boundary of Lookout Mine

THENCE DEFLECTED RIGHT 25° 15'

Cor. 4. Bears S. 23° W., 5.27.5 chains or 348.2 feet distant, To place of beginning, containing 25-100 acre.

SURVEY OF TRAVERSE LINE.

Connecting Lookout Mine with ¼ Sec. Cor. between Sections 15 and 22, T. 7, N., R. 24 E., M. D. M.

Commencing at the aforesaid ¼ Section Corner.

THENCE VAR. 16¾° E.

Cor. 1. Bears N. 86¾° E. 90.19 chains distant, to a point where I built a mound of stone. Thence Cor. 2. Bears N. 37° E., 12.25 chains distant to a point on side of hill., Thence

Cor. 3. Bears N. 46° 34' E. 20.60 chains distant, To S. W. Cor. of the Lookout Mine. Thence by direct course, Cor. 4. bears 78° 29' W., 116.13 chains distant, To place of beginning.

The Location of this mine is recorded in the Recorder's Office of Mono County, California, at Bridgeport, in Book "C," of Mining Records, page 98.

MINING NOTICES.

The adjoining claimants are on the North by unknown, on the East by unknown, and Star Mine, on the South by unknown owners, and the Great Western Mine, and on the West by unknown owners.

ALSO, for the SWEETWATER MILL SITE, situated in Patterson Mining District, County of Mono, State of California, and designated by the field-notes and official plat on file in this office as Lot No. 46, in Township 7 North, Range 23 East, Mt. Diablo Meridian, said Lot No. 46, being described as follows, to wit:

SURVEY OF THE BOUNDARIES OF THE SWEETWATER MILL SITE FOR THE LOOKOUT MINE.

Commencing at a Mahogany tree, blazed on four sides and marked L. T. M. S. S. W. Cor. No. IV. U. S. S. Whence bears S. 48° 57' W., 10,126 chains distant, a 2x2 stake marked S. 12 S. 13. T. 7. N. R. 24. E.

THENCE VAR. 16¾° E.

ON WEST BOUNDARY.

Cor. 1. Bears N. 87° W., 1.30 chains distant, To Center of Sweetwater Creek, 20 links wide. 4.82 chains or 318.1 feet distant, To a 4 inch x 4 inch post, marked Sweetwater Mill Site. L. T. N. W. Cor. No. 3. U. S. S., and set in mound of earth and stone. Thence

ON N. W. BOUNDARY.

Cor. 2. Bears N. 33¼° E., 6.97 chains or 460 feet distant, To a Stone, 1.2 foot x .9 foot x .6 foot, marked L. T. M. S. N. E. Cor. No. I. U. S. S. and set in a mound of earth and stone. Whence bears S. 7° E., 60 links distant, a mahogany tree marked L. T. M. S. N. E. Cor. No. I. B. T. Thence

ON NORTH BOUNDARY.

Cor. 3. Bears N. 79° 55' E., 2.28 chains or 150.5 feet, To a 4 inch x 4 inch post, marked E. Cor. No. V. S. L. T. M. S. U. S. S., and set in a mound of earth and stone. Thence

ON NORTH EAST BOUNDARY.

Cor. 4. Bears S. 57° E., 2.33 chains distant, To Center of Sweetwater Creek, 20 links wide. 5.55 chains or 366.3 feet distant, To a 4 inch x 4 inch Post, marked Sweetwater Mill Site L. T. M. S. E. Cor No. 2, and set in mound of earth and stone. Whence bears S. 57° E., 114 links distant, a Pine tree, 9.75 feet in circ'f., marked S. L. T. M. S. S. E. Cor. No. 2. B. T. Thence

ON SOUTH EAST BOUNDARY.

Cor. 5. Bears S. 43° 58' W., 3.87 chains or 255.4 feet distant, To place of beginning, containing 5 acres.

Surveyed with Heller and Brightly transit No. 4980.

SURVEY OF TRAVERSE LINE.

Connecting the N. E. Cor. No. I. Lookout Mine with the Sweetwater Mill Site S. W. Cor. No. IV.

Commencing at a 4 inch x 4 inch Post, marked N. E. Cor. No. I. Lookout Mine. U. S. S., and set in a mound of earth and stone. Whence bears N. 55° E., 186.3 links distant, a Pine tree, 12 inches in circ'f marked B. T. L. T. N. E. Cor. No. I. S. 56¾° E., 284.6 links distant, a Pine tree 10 inches in circ'f marked B. T. N. E. Cor. I. L. T. Thence,

VAR. 16½° E.

1. N. ¼° E., 4.82 chains distant, To Sta. 1. Thence
2. S. 77° E., 22.50 chains distant. To Sta. 2 Thence
3. S. 88¼° E., 32.35 chains distant. To Sta. 3. Thence
4. N. 22¾° E., 27.05 chains distant. To Sta. 4, on trail. Thence
5. N. 55¼° E., 10.50 chains distant. To Sta. 5, on trail. Thence
6. N. 36¾° E., 4.43 chains distant. To Sta. 6, on trail. Thence
7. N. 26½° E., 3.50 chains distant. Center of Sweetwater Creek, 15 links wide. 20.60 chains distant, along Sweetwater Creek leaves at this point. 24.61 chains distant. To Sta. 7, on trail. Thence
8. N. 60½° E., 4.32 chains distant To S. W. Cor No. 4. Sweetwater Mill Site. Thence
9. S 57° 56' W., 107.72 chains distant. To N. E Cor. No. 1. Lookout Mine.

Any and all persons claiming adversely any portion of said Lookout Quartz Mine or surface ground, and the said Sweetwater Mill Site are required to file their adverse claims with the Register of the United States Land Office at Independence, in the State of California, during the sixty days period of publication hereof, or they will be barred by virtue of the provisions of the Statute.

C. W. CRAIG, Register.

It is Hereby Ordered, that the foregoing Notice of Application for Patent be published for the period of Sixty days, [ten consecutive weeks], in the BRIDGEPORT CHRONICLE-UNION, a weekly newspaper published at Bridgeport, Mono Co. California.

C. W. CRAIG, Register.

First publication, September 26, 1891. s26-10w

LEGAL.

SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY of Alpine, State of California.

SAMUEL NEWMAN, Plaintiff, vs. HENRIETTA E. BARNES AND HIRAM B. BARNES, Defendants.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the said County of Alpine, State of California, and the Complaint filed in said County of Alpine in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court. C. C. P. Sec. 407.

The People of the State of California, send Greeting to HENRIETTA E. BARNES AND HIRAM B. BARNES, Defendants.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named Plaintiff in the Superior Court of the said County of Alpine, State of California, and to answer the Complaint filed therein, within ten days, exclusive of the day of service, after the service on you of this Summons if served within this Alpine County; or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment against you quieting the title of plaintiff in and to, and adjudging him to be the owner, and entitled to the possession of that certain parcel of mining ground situate in the Hope Valley and Blue Lakes Mining District, formerly Hope Valley and Red Mountain Mining District, Alpine County, California, and being that portion of the "Altura" Quartz Mining Claim, claimed by plaintiff, conflicting with the so-called "Altura" Quartz Mining Claim, claimed by you defendants, which is described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the Northwest boundary of the said mining claim, claimed by defendants, where it is intersected by the Northeast boundary of the Quartz Mining Claim of plaintiff; thence, Var. 16° 30' E. 1st. S. 59° E. 22.72 chs to point; thence, 2d. S. 31¼° W. 8.59 chs to point; thence, 3d. N. 59° W. 22.72 chs to point; thence, 4th. N. 31¼° E. 8.59 chs to point of beginning; from which point of beginning, the N. W. Corner of the said Mining Claim of plaintiff bears North, 59° W. 5.18 chs distant, containing an area of 19.51 acres. Also, to have any pretended claim or estate of defendants or either of them in or to said parcel of ground adjudged void and for costs of suit, as will more fully appear by reference to the Complaint on file herein, reference to which is hereby expressly made.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said Complaint, as above required, said Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said Complaint.

Witness my hand and Seal of the Superior Court of the said County of Alpine, State of California, this 30th day of September, A. D. 1891.

[L.S.]

FRANK SMITH,
Clerk.

Indorsed: No. —. Superior Court, County of Alpine, State of California. Department No. —. Samuel Newman, Plaintiff, vs. Henrietta E. Barnes and Hiram B. Barnes, Defendants. Original Summons. Filed Sept. 3d, 1891.

FRANK SMITH, Clerk.

REDDICK & SELINSKY, Attorneys for Plaintiff. [o10-6m]

THE CHRONICLE-UNION
IS A GOOD ADVERTISING MEDIUM

MISCELLANEOUS.

Taxes. 1891. Taxes.

NOTICE
TO
TAX PAYERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A CERTIFIED COPY OF THE ASSESSMENT BOOK of the County of Mono, State of California; and of Bodie School District, for Special School Tax, real estate, and personal property, for the year 1891, has this day been received by me; that the State and County Taxes, and the Special School Tax of Bodie School District, for said year are now due and payable at the office of the undersigned at the Court House, in Bridgeport, Mono County, California.

Notice is also hereby given, in accordance with the requirments of the Political Code, section 3744, "That the taxes on all personal property secured by real property and one-half of the taxes on all real property will be due and payable on the first Monday in October, and will be delinquent on the last Monday in November next thereafter, at 6 o'clock P. M., and that unless paid prior thereto 15 per cent will be added to the amount thereof, and that if said one-half be not paid before the last Monday in April next, at 6 o'clock P. M., an additional 5 per cent will be added thereto.

"That the remaining one-half of the taxes on all real property will be payable on and after the first Monday in January next, and will be delinquent on the last Monday in April next thereafter, at 6 o'clock P. M. and that unless paid prior thereto 5 per cent. will be added to the amount thereof.

"THAT ALL TAXES MAY BE PAID AT THE TIME THE FIRST INSTALLMENT AS THEREIN PROVIDED IS DUE AND PAYABLE."

THE SPECIAL SCHOOL TAX FOR BODIE SCHOOL DISTRICT IS PAYABLE IN FULL PRIOR TO THE LAST MONDAY IN NOVEMBER NEXT.

N. B.—Taxes are payable in United States Gold Coin. Checks will be first cashed before amount is credited or receipt given.

Dated Bridgeport, October 5th, 1891.

M. J. CODY, Tax-Collector
of Mono County, California.

o10

P. G. HUGHES,

BLACKSMITH AND WAGON MAKER,

BRIDGEPORT, CAL.

HORSE AND OX SHOEING,

AND GENERAL JOBBING

R. A. LEALE,
MANUFACTURER OF
Sarsaparilla and Iron Sarsaparilla,
Ginger Ale, Soda Water,
Etc.
BODIE, CAL.

W. A. R. LOOSE,

ASSAYER AND METALLURGIST.

BODIE, CALIFORNIA.

HOMER E OSBORN,

GENERAL BROKER IN

Merchandise, Fire, Life and Accident Insurance

510 California Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

EVERYBODY

READS THE

CHRONICLE-UNION—$8 PER YEAR.

THE LEADING PAPER

OF

MONO COUNTY.

ADVERTISE

IN THE

CHRONICLE-UNION.

A GILMAN FAMILY JOURNAL.

CHRONICLE-UNION.

BRIDGEPORT, NOVEMBER 21, 1891.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

RELIGIOUS.—Rev. T. Lloyd Bradley will hold service at the School House to-marrow morning at 11 o'clock. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

Personal.

J. M. Miller was in from Mono Lake this week.

A. C. Folger, after a sojourn of six weeks in San Francisco, returned home on Thursday.

C. W. Crapster and wife, of Little Antelope Valley, on Thursday last started for Cisco, Texas, where they propose making a home.

George Chichester was in from Antelope yesterday.

Drs. Keables and Surrehue, of Bodie, were in town yesterday.

Fred. Hardy was up from Antelope this week.

Homer F. Barnett, of Antelope, and Thos. A. Smith, of Virginia City, came up on Tuesday and returned to Antelope this morning. W. Radley and J. Powell also returned to Antelope to-day.

RETIRED AND PENSIONED.—Our Junior having returned home with a good roadster, our "little old black mare," Jennie, which has been an attache of the CHRONICLE-UNION for the past twenty-two years, during which she has done us faithful service, has been retired on a pension, and will pass the balance of her days quietly, free to go and come as she likes. Old Jennie is now thirty-two years old, having been purchased by us when she was in her tenth year, and is to-day as sound as a dollar. During the past twenty-two years she has carried us many thousand miles, repeatedly crossing the great Sierras, besides doing her local work, which has been considerable, and she has never seen a sick day during all that time, having escaped all the various horse epidemics. She is now as spry and can travel as well as scores of much younger animals, but she has done well by us and she can now take life easy, as we shall take good care of her as long as she lives.

MONOMETER ABROAD.—R. S. Miner, our young attorney, has a suite of rooms with his physician, Dr. Page, on Market street, San Francisco, where he has been preparing to argue the great water suit of Kirman & Rickey vs N. B. Hunewill, before the Supreme Court on Monday next. Mr. Miner expects to return to Bridgeport in December. A. C. Mc. Kinnon, formerly Deputy County Clerk, has an office on Market street, San Francisco, as a book keeping expert, and is doing well. Leonard Haas, formerly of Lundy, is in the insurance business in San Francisco, and is steadily gaining in flesh and in ducats. Thos. Burns, who built the Severe brick on Main street, owns valuable real estate, brick building, etc. in Seattle, Wash.

ROBBED.—On the night of Thursday, the 12th, Willards' Mill, near the Mountain House, on the Carson and Bridgeport road, was robbed of gold to the amount of about $700. Willard and his partner were cleaning up and left the metal on the plate over night. The thieves, who undoubtedly knew "the ropes," cut a square piece out of the screen and scooped the precious stuff, leaving about $500 worth clinging to the plates, which they could not scrape off handily. Mr. Willard has strong suspicions, and it is to be hoped the guilty parties will be caught, as we have no use for such people in the highly moral county of Mono, as it has been intimated that the suspected ones are in this county.

GRAND JURY.—On Monday the Grand Jury was impanelled as follows:

W. T. Elliott, Foreman, F. E. Hunewill, Wilson Butler, William Boardman, George Moyle, N. Daniels, W. H. Russell, James Sinnamon, R. E. Barnard, R. M. Folger, W. P. Onkst, C. B. Day, W. Davidson, J. L. Pitts, J. H. Connell, Wm. Witherill, A. C. Butterfield, J. F. Owens.

EXCUSABLE.—If there are any short comings in this paper this week we consider we are excusable for all such. Our Senior is on the Grand Jury and has been unable to give much attention to the paper, and the young man of the concern has just returned from a six-week's visit in San Francisco, and being just "off of grass" it cannot be expected he will come down to work again very glibly.

SETTLED.—The suit pending for the past two years, between the Bulwer Con. and Standard Con., has been compromised, and the former will commence getting out the rich ore which has been in dispute.

DUCKS.—Ducks were never more numerous at Mono Lake than now. J. M. Miller recently shot 64 before breakfast.

FREIGHTS.—Frank Doten's team came in from Carson on Monday, with freight for Bodie.

SNOW.—On Wednesday night two inches of snow fell on our streets.

A New England Thanksgiving Dinner at the Allen House on Thursday next.

WEDDINGS.—John Langrell and Mrs. L. Sammons, both of Mono Lake, were married on Sunday evening, by Judge Virden, at the Judge's residence.

On Wednesday Willie J. Sinclair, of Bridgeport, and Miss Mary Eleanor Green, of Nine Mile Valley, Esmeralda county, Nevada, were married by Rev. T. Loyd Bradley, of Bodie, in the presence of a large party of the friends of the contracting parties, over one hundred being present from the adjoining counties of Nevada and this State, Bridgeport being well represented. After congratulations and refreshments, the joyous assembly indulged in dancing until daylight next morning. The bridal party came to Bridgeport on Thursday evening, to remain a few days, intending to spend the Winter at Bishop. They received a large number of presents, the list of which will be given next week.

SAD BEREAVEMENT.—On the 9th inst, at Orangeville Sacramento county, the father and mother of our townsman, W. P. Brandon, departed this life under distressing circumstances. Mrs. Brandon had been an invalid for about nine weeks and on the day of her death, the children being unwell, she prepared the breakfast, and used arsenic for the biscuits instead of baking powder. The family of five partook of the meal, except one son. The parents died from its effects, within fifteen minutes of each other, and the son and daughter were saved.

NEW STAGE.—R. Gelatt, of the Bridgeport and Carson stage line, has just had built a nine-passenger stage, with canopy top, which he will put on the line from Bridgeport to the Mountain House in the Spring. It is one of the finest stages of its class we have seen. It is strong, but not too heavy, and is said to be one of the finest vehicles ever turned out of Carson, where it was made to order, as Gelatt intends to carry his passengers through to Carson in good style next Summer.

A GOOD RETURN.—An assay of ore from Snow's claim in Antelope Valley shows $16 74 in gold and $1 10 in silver—total $17 84. This claim is in Antelope Valley, just west of Chichester's residence. Mr. Snow is quietly working it, and has opened up a four-foot ledge of free milling ore, which is steadily improving in value. As it is well situated for cheap reduction, it may give Antelope a rich mining property in the near future.

FREIGHTS.—Nay's two big teams, loaded with mining machinery, hides and tallow from Bodie passed through town on Monday en route for Carson. Wash P. Brandon left here on Thursday with his big team loaded with Frank Hanson's household effects, for Carson, and will return with big loads for the merchants of Bridgeport and Lundy.

SUMMIT COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the Summit Gold Mining Company was held in San Francisco on Monday, when the following officers were elected: H. D. Walker, President; L. Osborn, Vice President, and H. Zadig, W. H. King and John W. Kelly, Directors. M. E. Willis was elected Secretary and John W. Kelly Superintendent.

SUPREME COURT CASES.—On Monday next in the Supreme Court, at Sacramento, the case of Kirman & Rickey vs. N. B. Hunewill, will be argued by R. S. Miner for Plaintiffs, and by Fox Kellogg & King for Hunewill. The cases of Cody vs. Cain, and Cody vs. Bean et al, are also to be heard on the same day.

MORE GOLD.—M. Ryan's mining claim on Green Creek, about two miles from the Dunderburg mine, is proving very rich.—Ore recently brought to town is lousy with gold, and there is no doubt now as to its being a valuable mine. Ryan & Ward, the owners, have been energetic, hard workers, and are deserving their good fortune.

THE LAKEVIEW.—The new mill for the Lakeview mine, at Lundy, will be in running order in about ten days, when we may expect a steady output of gold from that rich mine. The tramway from the mine to the mill will be finished in a couple of days.

INSANE.—Mrs. Thos. Silvester, of Mono Lake, was yesterday adjudged insane by Judge Virden on the testimony of Dr. Kaebles and Dr. Surrehue of Bodie, and sent to Napa Asylum.

LED ON STAKES.—It is reported that the lodge has been struck in the combination tunnel of the Montecito, Goleta and Sterling mines in Jordan Mining District, and that it is rich.

St. Louis had a million dollar fire on Thursday morning.

THE WESTERN SETTLER'S CHOSEN SPECIFIC.

With every advance of emigration into the far-West, a new demand is created for Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Newly peopled regions are frequently less salubrious than older settled localities, on account of the miasma which rises from recently cleared land, particularly along the banks of rivers that are subject to freshets. The agricultural or mining emigrant soon learns when he does not already know, that the Bitters afford the only sure protection against malaria, and those disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels, to which climate changes, exposure, and unaccustomed or unhealthy water or diet subject him. Consequently, he places an estimate upon this great household specific and preventive commensurate with its intrinsic merits, and is careful to keep on hand a restorative and promoter of health so implicitly to be relied upon in time of need.

THE WORLD'S FAIR

Those wishing to go to the World's Fair, and who would not otherwise be able to do so, will now have an opportunity. A leading San Francisco house intends to send deserving persons who comply with their requirements to the great Columbian Exposition, paying their railroad fare, both ways, their hotel bills during a seven days' stay in Chicago, besides making it pleasant for them by giving six tickets of admission to the Exposition grounds, two tickets to leading theatres and other privileges. They hope to be the means of sending a representative body of Pacific Coast young men and women of enterprise and character to Chicago, and undoubtedly will have a good many applications as the woods are full of those desiring to go on such a glorious trip. Such an opportunity is almost unheard of, and better still it comes from a responsible house able to pay for a thousand such tripe—The Great History Company of San Francisco. Those interested will do well to read their "Ad" in another column.

BRAINARD'S MUSICAL WORLD.

The November number of this favorite monthly contains, besides a large amount of interesting reading matter, a beautiful new song, entitled "Golden Rod" and four new piano pieces—"Will o' the Wisp" by Jungman, "Canzonetta, No. 3" by Hollaender, "The Rose" by Lichner and "Recollections of Home" by Mueller.—This music is alone worth $2 00. Upon receipt of 15 cents in stamps a copy will be mailed to any address or for 25 cents three back numbers will be sent, containing over $5 00 worth of new music. Subscription price, $1 50 per year. Elegant premiums for clubs. Send stamp for "Premium List," and full particulars. The Musician's Guide—212 pages of valuable musical information, choice music, etc., mailed on receipt of eight two-cent stamps. Address The S. Brainard's Sons Co., Chicago, Ill.

The New York Herald favors the shelving of Cleveland, and all other "moss-covered candidates, and concentrating every energy on the election of a new man from the broadshouldered and levelheaded and wide awake West."

The Brazilians are deserting the Dictator, De Fonseca, and the revolt is spreading—so says lying dispatches to the London papers.

The Chinese crew of the steamer Empress of Japan, from China to Vancouver, mutinied and drew weapons on the officers.

Chinese rebels to the number of 15,000 captured the town of Tehwei, near Foo Choo, on Tuesday.

Fred Dexter, clerk at the Baldwin Hotel, San Francisco, has been arrested—only $900.

The spirit of rebellion is on the increase in Russia.

The President has designated November 26th, as Thanksgiving Day.

The Republicans of Spain were badly defeated at the election this week.

St. Paul, Minn., has just had a million dollar fire.

It is to be hoped the Supreme Court will soon settle the Grand Jury question.

San Francisco keeps up her record for murders and suicides.

MARRIAGES

LANGRELL—SAMMANN—In Bridgeport, Nov 15th, by Hon. Wm. H. Virden, Superior Judge, John Langrell to Mrs. T. Sammann, both of Mono Lake.

SINCLAIR—GREEN—In Nine Mile Valley, Esmeralda county, Nev., by Rev. T. Lloyd Bradley, Willie J. Sinclair, of Bridgeport, to Miss Mary Eleanor Green, of the former place.

We thank the happy ones for wedding cake sent to this office. May their union prove a long and happy one.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Desert Land, Final Proof.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., October 12, 1891.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ZERAH SMITH, of Bridgeport, Mono Co., California has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert-land claim No. 518, for the N E ¼ and N E ¼ of N W ¼, Sec. 12, T 4 N, R 24 E, M. D. M.

before the County Clerk of Mono County, at Bridgeport, California on

MONDAY, the 30 day of NOVEMBER, 1891.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land:

J. Schell, L. D. Ladd F. E. Hunewill and J. Mc Grath all of Bridgeport, Mono Co., California.

o17-4d C. W. CRAIG, Register.

PIONEER SALOON.

CORNER OF COURT HOUSE BLOCK AND MAIN STREET,

BRIDGEPORT.

Refitted and furnished with the BEST of everything required in a First-Class Saloon

aug8-tf F. M. RICHARDSON.

BRIDGEPORT SALOON.

CORNER OF MAIN AND SINCLAIR STREETS

BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.

This SALOON has been refitted, and is stocked with the BEST of WINES, LIQUORS and CIGARS.

And will be conducted first-class.

je21-tf B. L. SIMMONS, Proprietor

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

J. A Brown, Treasurer, in account with Mono County, California.

For Quarter ending September 30th, 1891.

To Balance in Treasury July 1, 1891, $14,710 78

RECEIPTS.

1891.	From whom.	On what ac't.		
July 6.	Andrew Arrild,	Road Poll Taxes,	120 70	
" "	M P Hays,	Licenses,	1,228 80	
" "	James Logan,	Road Poll Taxes,	90 10	
" "	William Calnan,	Road Poll Taxes,	52 70	
" 8.	M P Snow,	Road Poll Taxes,	54 00	
" 10.	J J Welch,	Poll and Hospital Taxes and Personal property,	1,050 05	
" "	J A Brown,	County Officer's fees for June,	96 65	
" 13.	J A Brown,	Prin. and Int. on State School Lands,	160 00	
" 15.	J A Brown,	Prin. and Int. on State School Lands,	26 06	
Aug 3.	M P Hays,	Licenses,	2,402 55	
" 4.	J J Welch,	Del. Hospital Tax,	5 40	
" 14.	J A Brown,	State School money,	549 45	
" "	J A Brown,	County officers' fees for July,	174 20	
" "	J A Brown,	State School Lands,	12 75	
Sept 7	M P Hays,	Licenses,	1,219 05	
" "	J J Welch,	Del. Poll and Hospital Taxes,	7 95	
" 22	J A Brown,	County officers' for August,	114 13	
" 26	Thomas Fales,	Fines in Justice Court,	60	
" 29	Andrew Arrild,	Road Poll Taxes,	3 50	8,045 68
				$22,756 46

1891.

Less Warrants redeemed.

July 31.	Warrants redeemed in July,	3,691 21	
Aug. 31.	Warrants redeemed in August,	2,130 09	
Sep. 30.	Warrants redeemed in September,	789 99	6,611 29
	Balance in Treasury October 1, 1891.		$16,145 17

FUNDS.

—RECEIPTS—

State Fund,	432 23
General Fund,	4,281 16
Salary Fund,	499 28
State School Land Fund,	255 06
County School Fund,	640 02
Hospital Fund,	442 19
County Road Fund,	22 64
Bond Fund,	22 64
Treasurer's Mileage Fund,	0 00
Bodie Township Road Fund,	120 70
Bridgeport Township Road Fund	90 10
Homer Township Road Fund,	0 00
Benton Township Road Fund,	52 70
Antelope Township Road Fund,	54 00
Unapportioned,	1122 96
	$8,045 68

—DISBURSED.—

General Fund,	1440 87	
Salary Fund,	2702 48	
County School Fund,	0 00	
Hospital Fund,	1123 09	
State School Lands,	500 00	
Bond Fund	259 10	
Bodie District School Fund,	0 00	
Bridgeport District School Fund,	0 00	
Benton District School Fund,	0 00	
Antelope District School Fund,	0 00	
Antelope North District School Fund,	5 00	
Antelope South District School Fund,	0 00	
Lundy District School Fund,	0 00	
Clinton District School Fund,	0 00	
Mono Lake District School Fund,	0 00	
Antelope Library Fund,	0 00	
South Antelope "	0 00	
Bodie Township Road Fund,	260 50	
Bridgeport "	232 50	
Benton "	28 50	
Homer "	6 00	
Antelope "	53 25	
County "	0 00	
Clinton School Library Fund	28 50	
Bodie "	0 00	
Unapportioned Fund	0 00	
	$6,611 29	

—BALANCE IN FUNDS.—

State Fund,	711 44	
Hospital Fund,	797 50	
General Fund,	[illegible] 68	
Salary Fund,	135 51	
State School Land Fund,	2554 50	
State Swamp Land Fund,	4779 89	
Estate of Deceased Persons Fund,	27 47	
County School Fund,	92 79	
County Road Fund,	144 61	
Bond Fund,	197 28	
Bodie District School Fund,	5 24	
Bridgeport "	53 39	
Benton "	159 93	
Antelope "	52 60	
Antelope North "	58 35	
Antelope South "	81 72	
Lundy "	6 44	
Clinton "	42 18	
Mono Lake "	52 60	
Bodie District Library Fund,	28 57	
Bridgeport "	73 50	
Benton "	96 94	
Antelope "	50 69	
Antelope North "	4 50	
Antelope South "	49 67	
Lundy "	4 60	
Clinton "	20 25	
Mono Lake "	47 24	
Bodie Township Road Fund	0 00	
Clinton "	8 09	
Homer "	7 20	
Bridgeport "	0 00	
Antelope Township Road Fund	75	
Benton Township Road Fund	24 20	
Institute and Library Fund	24 00	
Alpine Warrant Fund,	850 65	
Unapportioned Fund,	1353 01	16,145 17

The following transfers were made for the Quarter, as authorized by the Board of Supervisors:

From General Fund,	$1,500	
To Hospital Fund,		1,000 00
To Lundy District School Fund,		250 00
To County Road Fund,		250 00
From County Road Fund,	282 20	
To Bodie District Road Fund,		139 80
To Bridgeport District Road Fund,		142 40

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors,

GENTLEMEN:—

Herewith find Report of County Auditor for Quarter ending Sept. 30th, 1891.

J. D. MURPHEY, County Auditor.

Indorsed: County Auditor's Report for Quarter ending September 30th, 1891.

Examined and found correct,

N. B. HUNEWILL, Chairman.

Filed Oct. 1 1891.

J. D. MURPHEY, Clerk.

Many Male PORTRAITS have been made at work for us by Agents Page, Austin, Texas, and Jno. Hoest, Toledo, Ohio. See ad. Others are doing as well. Why not you? Some earn over $200.00 a month. You can do the work and live at home, wherever you are. Even beginners are easily earning from $5 to $10 a day. All ages. Wherever you here and start you. Can work in spare time or all the time. Big money for workers. Failure unknown among

MISCELLANEOUS.

A FRESH AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF THE BEST OF GOODS AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.

D. HAYS & BRO.

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JOE A. BROWN,

General Merchandise,

Main Street, Bridgeport.

Choice Family Groceries,

Fancy and Toilet Articles,

Candies and Nuts,

Yankee Notions,

Powder, Shot, Caps and Cartridges,

Stationery, etc., etc.

$3000 A YEAR!! I undertake to handle any staple household specialty, of which every family will use from one to six per year, and which you can make large profits on. Will pay $3000 a year salary and expenses, or allow large commission, to right man who can devote his entire time to the business. Position permanent. Address at once, P. O. ALLEN, Box 420, AUGUSTA, MAINE.

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THIS PAPER

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MONEY [illegible]

THE CHRONICLE-UNION

IS THE

PIONEER JOURNAL

OF THE EASTERN SLOPE OF THE SIERRA NEVADA MOUNTAINS

IN [illegible].

THE [illegible] STEER OF KANSAS.

A Mastodonic Wild Ox That Creates Terror on the Plains.

George Wilson, one of the best known cowboys of the southwest, tells a remarkable tale about a mastodonic wild steer which has roamed the ranges along the border for many years and whose aggressiveness and power make him the dread of every roundup outfit in the country, writes a correspondent of the St. Louis Chronicle.

No brand has ever been placed upon the animal, yet no adventuresome rustler has ever dared to appropriate him. The pugnacious brute is known far and wide as the "demon steer" on account of his freaks. The animal knows no fear, and his immense size makes him the terror of everything that comes in his way. With lowered head, glistening eye and sonorous bellow he will madly charge at anything that crosses his path. Many outfits have rounded him up with the other cattle, but when the circle gets too small to suit him he rushes past the riders as if no such obstruction existed in his line of flight.

Once one of the big outfits determined upon his capture, but it was a sadly demoralized outfit when he got through with it. He gored two horses to death, scared a dozen cowboys out of their wits, stampeded the entire herd and then rushed through the camp scattering the equipage in every direction, completely ruining it. The undertaking was at once abandoned, and from that time until now no attempt has been made to capture him.

Wilson says the steer killed a big silver tip bear in a fair fight two years ago. The combat was a terrible affair and was witnessed from a safe distance by two cowboys. The bear attempted to creep up on the steer, but the latter saw him and at once gave battle. As the steer charged the bear rose on his hind feet and gave the ox a terrible blow with his paw which served to stagger the beast for a moment, but, with a bellow of rage, the steer again rushed at the bear, and before he could administer another blow had hit him fair in the ribs and sent him rolling on the grass. The fight then became fast and furious, and soon the bear was trying to crawl away from his enraged opponent. The steer was too quick for him, however, and headed him off and at last gored him to such an extent that death ensued.

The steer will die of old age and remain the king of the plains of the Panhandle country until he becomes food for the coyotes.

THE USEFUL TOAD.

By Loafing Around the Gas Lamps He Grows Fat and Haughty.

Of all the song birds of Pennsylvania there is none whose beauty attracts so little favorable attention as the golden plumed night warbler called the toad, says the Brookwayville (Pa.) Record. Yet he is a most entertaining creature if you take him in his way. He is far more useful than he is pretty, and, for that matter, in point of usefulness he is more of a success than in entertaining his hearers with his lugubrious music.

The toad has the same ardent love for a dinner of bugs and insects that a darky has for a hunk of watermelon or a small boy for a green apple. On this account many well-posted gardeners always turn into their gardens any stray toads that come hanging around the premises, and it is dead sure that the man who has a good crop of toads has a small crop of insects.

The toad looks like a slow creature, and in some things it is. But in his way when he is fishing for bugs or flies he has no flies on him. He has them in him before he is done. The best place to watch the interesting method of catching his dinner which the toad indulges in is under some of the open gas lamps about town. Bugs, moths and all sorts of insects come to the fire to have their wings singed. The singing properly done the insect falls to the ground.

Under nearly every lamp every night one or more toads loaf around. When the singed bug drops down the toad looks upon it as an invitation to rise up, Sandy, and get your meal. He hops a little closer, then, crawling as slyly as a cat, he sneaks up toward the square meal. When within about two inches he stops, winks once, gives his head a little jerk, and the bug is gone to where it will do the most good.

The toad has a long tongue, and this tongue pops out and catches the luckless insect. Although the toad looks to be an awkward, indolent fellow, he is really one of the most interesting of nature's creatures, and a few minutes spent in watching him at his supper will be quite entertaining.

The "Wicked Bible."

Among the curiosities of literature possessed by one of the big libraries of New York city, after a long search, is the edition of the Scriptures, published in several small volumes, known as the "Wicked Bible." There are two sets of books to which this title applies. One was published in England in 1631 and the other in Germany about a century later. Their peculiarity consists of the omission of the word "not" in the Seventh Commandment. Both editions are perfect in other respects. The history of Bible printing shows that the types have played many wild freaks with the text, but never anything equal to this. The "Wicked Bibles" are accordingly very highly prized by collectors.

The Poor Queen of China.

The queen of China is really to be pitied. At least so say the Chinese correspondents. As the very young wife of her boy husband she is entitled to a very large slice of royal good times. But the empress dowager is a strong-minded lady and rules with an iron hand. She is a woman of powerful physique, strikingly handsome, and of so firm and strong disposition that all other wills must bend to hers. When the emperor inadvertently does something to displease her he is made to regret it and as for his poor wife she has nothing to say at all. She isn't even allowed to have a good time as she might have if she were left alone.

A STUDY OF NOSES.

Some Observations by a Noted Physiognomist.

Last year Prof. Annie Oppenheim went to the military exhibition to study noses, says a London letter to the New York Herald, and then made an examination of the old pensioners in Chelsea.

"Every one of them nearly had the prominent part of the nose at the top," she said. "When the nose comes boldly out at that part it is the sign of an aggressive spirit. When it projects more midway it shows a disposition to resent attack or defend friends, but without that spontaneous impulse to combat which you find in the real fighter and which is conspicuous in all the portraits of the distinguished generals or soldiers which one sees.

"You can almost tell a person's character from the nose alone," she remarked. "All great men have great noses. The Greek nose, which has no protuberance, but is straight, argues great senses of esthetics, of beauty, but no character and no power of contention.

"Large nostrils show courage. People of fearless disposition breathe fully and freely. All the fiercer animals have dilated nostrils. The drooping nostrils show histrionic talent. If the nose also droops it denotes a tragic power, and if only the nostrils the capacity is marked for the interpretation of comedy.

"Where the nose is thin at the bridge it shows generosity, while a nose that is thick at the bridge argues acquisitiveness. When it is 'tip-tilted like the petal of a flower' the person is inquisitive. A projecting nose argues a disposition to investigate. It is ahead of the person, as it were, and wants to scent out things."

Prof. Oppenheim delivers a lecture every day at the German exhibition at Earl's court in London. She has published one or two works on her pet science, for, although she has formed her own deductions, they are all based, not on intuition or instinct, but on anatomical principles.

UNSOLD BOOKS.

A Peculiar Crisis Which Is Now Startling French Dealers.

Paris is experiencing just now a curious crisis in the book trade. These arise from time to time, for the publishing trade is no more free from overproduction or "glut" than any other branch of commerce. There are about a dozen authors who command the French market, and some four or five whose popularity seems inexhaustible. But the number of novelists is to be counted not by dozens, but by hundreds. And still the publishers go on issuing. A few days ago, says the Chicago Herald, the publishers of one of these popular authors had forty-five thousand copies of his last venture returned to him. They were the volumes that had been sent to the different railway stations; there had been scarcely any sale; they all came back. And yet this author was very popular.

The explanation is the prevalent plan of sending works first through the press as feuilletons. The novel had lost its freshness; it was discounted before it was issued. The system is found to tell on the more expensive volumes. Lately an art publication, an edition de luxe, magnificently brought out, illustrated with original engravings, liberally announced and generously criticised, came back to the publisher with only one copy sold; a second venture, published at a guinea, obtained a sale of six examples, and then the edition was sold out at one and one-half francs a copy. At present it is understood that there are three million volumes of novels on the hands of Paris publishers which cannot be got rid of. And this number grows from day to day. It was even proposed that these unsalable volumes should be distributed at country fairs as prizes for children instead of gingerbread or sweets, but that the prefect of police interfered and stopped the practice.

AN ISLAND OF THE DEAD.

Miles of Bare Rocks Covered with Thousands of Human Skeletons.

A party of explorers from Ventura, Cal., recently returned from an expedition to San Nicholas island, which is located seventy miles off the coast of California, opposite Monterey county. The island is twelve miles long and four miles wide. On the east side of the island the party found human bones for a distance of five miles along the beach. They also discovered the remains of hundreds of human bodies upon the higher land half a mile from the beach. In some places two and three skeletons were found together as if they had been buried in the same grave. The wind had blown the soil away, exposing the ghastly relics of some unknown race.

From all appearances, says a San Francisco paper, upward of four or five thousand bodies must have been buried on the island. A rude hut was found on the west side of the island, buried to the roof in sand. The explorers visited the islands with a view to taking up government land. After walking around for two days on a carpet of human bones and bare rocks they concluded not to exhaust their rights on land so valueless. The rocks were entirely destitute of soil, giving the whole island a very desolate appearance.

Lawn Tennis and Englishwomen.

Lawn tennis continues to decline in popularity among Englishwomen. The fact is that the game, among experts, is now played at so furious a rate that it is more like hard work than play. When it was introduced at first it was carried on in a very leisurely fashion, without serious disarrangement of costume or overheating of the person, both serious evils to the feminine performer of the less enthusiastic kind. The game, moreover, has become so scientific that the casual player has no chance of distinction, and as no young woman is ever willing to be seen at a disadvantage, it naturally follows that the experts have the field almost entirely to themselves, and that the crop of rising players of the softer sex is growing smaller every year.

WESTERN WORKINGMEN.

Interesting Facts Developed by Investigation.

Statistics Showing the Prosperous Condition of the Laboring Classes in Certain Industries.

The report of the Michigan bureau of labor and industrial statistics bespeaks careful attention. It may be said, says the Providence (R. I.) Journal, that industrial conditions in the west differ from those at the east, and that we in this portion of the country must take exception now and again, for this reason, to the finding of the bureau as detailed in this report, but certainly a painstaking investigation over so wide a field as the state of Michigan cannot but prove of general interest and value. Moreover, the Michigan bureau has conducted similar investigations for eight years, and in that time has acquired much experience in collating facts like those now presented.

It would not be fair to say that the daily life of the workingman is pictured with absolute correctness, for all such canvasses as the Michigan bureau has made from home to home must be incomplete. But we may be sure that an approximately correct idea of that status of workingmen, at least in certain industries, may be gained from a study of the bureau's statistics. No attempt to secure figures for all varieties of industry was made, the labors of investigators being confined chiefly to the agricultural implement and iron-working laborers, although a few establishments of other character were visited. The two industries named are among the best known and longest established in the state, and it was considered that an inquiry among these would be valuable as affording an idea of how the better paid classes of workmen live. It is said that in these two branches of manufacture workingmen receive relatively high wages, and that they may be taken to represent the more prosperous grade of employes.

For the purposes of this report 8,838 workmen were visited and confronted with a long list of questions on many interesting subjects pertaining to their home life. They were asked whether or not they owned the houses in which they lived; if there were encumbrances on their property; if they carried life insurance and to what amount; how much wages they received and how much they saved; whether or not they owned pianos or sewing machines, and a variety of other questions. It was found that out of the 8,838 to whom these queries were put one earned $40 a week and 125 from $20 to $30, while at the other end of the pay roll were a dozen boys who received but $3 a week and 332 more with $3 or less. About 15 per cent. received $15 or over, and more than 17 per cent. less than $7, while the average for the whole number, married and single men, was $10.00, and that for the married men $11.50. The average total amount for the year was $407, the married men averaging $523, a small annual income on which to support a family, in the estimation of a good many more favored people. But, with this amount, it is evident that the families of these Michigan workingmen have been prosperous, at least in many cases.

As many as 2,328 of the employes who were visited owned their houses and nearly half this number were unburdened with mortgages. Almost all the householders were married men, moreover, and 46 per cent. of the families concerning whom the state bureau made inquiries were therefore installed in their own homes. It is worth while to note, in passing, that of these house owners the largest proportion were Germans, Hollanders, and Irish, with the Scotchmen and Poles not far behind. The Scotchman's house cost $2,025, however, and that of the Poles $956, the average among all nationalities reaching $1,312.

Nor are the comforts of everyday life forbidden, although the average wages would not seem, at first thought, to afford much margin for these. The American laborer looks upon certain luxuries as necessities, and the Michigan figures seem to show that he is able to possess some of them. Sixty-nine per cent. of the families visited owned sewing machines, and it is fair to assume that these are positive luxuries in many a home, where in less prosperous days there was an inordinate amount of sewing by hand. Sixty-seven per cent. of all the employes interviewed took newspapers and magazines, and half of them daily papers, and more than one-fifth of the 8,838 possessed musical instruments of one kind or another, while there were found 700 organs and 314 pianos. A fourth of the whole number of men were insured, the average amount being nearly $1,500, and 40 per cent. saved money last year. In all, $175,470 was paid out in that time for homes and improvements upon them, and $339,880 in cash was saved. This is a good general showing, and may be taken to indicate fairly the financial status of a large body of workingmen in a representative state of the west.

An Aluminium Steamboat.

Some novel and interesting experiments have recently been made on the lake of Zurich with a steamboat built entirely of aluminium, which claims to be the first of its kind. The boat weighs only about half a ton, viz., about half the weight of an ordinary boat of the same size. The metal is obtained by an electrical process, the dynamos being driven, not by steam engines, but by turbines, which utilize the water power of the celebrated falls of the Rhine, so that the boat claims to be the product of Swiss labor and power. It carries eight persons, and with a petroleum engine of only two-horse power easily makes six miles an hour. Aluminium not being subject to rust, the permanent color of the boat is a beautiful dull white, while the chimney, being of polished aluminium, shines like silver. The trial trips of the boat were emphatically successful.

CHICAGO'S COMING SHOW.

MASSACHUSETTS will devote $10,000 to its educational exhibit. The state's entire appropriation is $75,000.

The sultan of Zanzibar has decided to make an extensive exhibit, and a request for space has been cabled.

LETTERS received by the Latin-American department of the exposition indicate that Mexican women will take a prominent place at the world's fair.

THE photographers of the country want a separate building at the exposition, adapted to a magnificent photographic exhibit collected from the whole world.

THE managers of the great naval exhibition at Chelsea, Eng., have consented to allow the model of Nelson's ship, the Victory, to be transferred to the Columbian exposition.

THE $10,000 painting of Christopher Columbus, executed by the famous Moro in 1540, and purchased in London by Charles F. Gunther, has arrived in Chicago, and will be displayed at the fair

LIEUT. W. E. SAFFORD, U. S. N., special commissioner of the world's fair to Peru and Bolivia, has secured for the Latin-American department of the exposition five samples of the ceremonial dresses of the Jiberos and Zaparros Indians.

IN SCIENTIFIC FIELDS.

IT is said that the ape and the camel are the only quadrupeds which cannot swim.

A FLEA can jump over a barrier five hundred times his own height. At that rate a man could jump over a wall nearly a mile high.

THE distance of the horizon is governed by the height of the eye above the earth or sea. On the sea, with the eye at a height of five feet, the distance would be three miles; at sixty feet in height, ten miles.—Scientific American.

UNCLE SAM does not offer much encouragement in the way of remuneration to men of science in the government employ. No matter how able a scientist may be the maximum salary he can receive is $1,500 a year, and it is frequently never $1,000.

CAT AND DOG STORIES.

A BRISTOL, (Pa.) man declares that he has a dog that can bark distinctly many letters of the alphabet.

AT Chico, Cal., the other day, a cat caught a sparrow and was going with it into a store when half a dozen other sparrows came to the rescue and made such a vigorous onslaught upon kit that he was glad to drop his prey and flee to the friendly shelter of the store.

MARTIN O'DONNELL, of Buffalo, owes his life to his faithful dog Panto. He and Panto were swimming across a stream when suddenly he became exhausted and shouted for help. As though understanding the cries the dog caught hold of O'Donnell and sustained him until assistance arrived.

STRANGER THAN FICTION.

AN Atchison girl, eighteen years old, has only eight of her second teeth.

WHILE praying for the restoration of his wife's health, Robert Janes, aged seventy, of Columbus, O., had his sight unaccountably restored. He had been blind for several years.

A BAREFOOT girl of Big Stone, Tenn., while gathering ginseng one day recently, suddenly found herself in a rattlesnake's den. When the battle was over she counted sixty-three dead reptiles about her, having escaped herself without a scratch.

SEVERAL pigs were missed by a farmer in Gladwin, Mich. After watching several nights for the rogue, the vigilance of the sentinel was at last rewarded. He saw a snake carrying off another young pig. The snake was dispatched, and found to measure over nineteen feet in length.

CAPT. MALETTS, of the bark G. C. Goss, vouches for the story that one of his sailors, a Japanese, fell overboard and was swallowed by a whale in the Pacific ocean, but was presently ejected—cast on deck, in fact, a petroleum covered oil suit the sailor wore proving too much for the whale.

PROMINENT IN AMERICA.

EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND is a good sailor in spite of his weight.

SECRETARY FOSTER grows so enthusiastic when he sees good baseball play that he throws up his hat like any boy.

FRANK INGALLS, a younger brother of the ex-senator, is president of Drury college at Springfield, Mo. He is tall and slender and otherwise resembles his distinguished brother in personal appearance.

PIERRE LORILLARD is going to have a house boat for comfortable idling on Florida waters. No canalboat this. It is to have a steel hull, two small engines, six rooms, and will cost about $50,000. It will be flat-bottomed and have round ends.

MR. HARRY C. DUVAL, private secretary to Chauncey M. Depew, has developed literary talent since he became a member of the Fellowcraft club. In an article on "The Grand Central Depot" recently contributed by him to an illustrated paper he demonstrated his ability to write about everyday matters in an entertaining way.

No More Drummers.

The traveling men in California object to the use of the word "drummer," as applied to members of their profession, and a movement is on foot to abolish the term. In olden times, says the San Francisco Merchant, when it was the wont of quacks, fakirs and itinerant mountebanks to make periodical visits to country towns on market days, they would beat a big drum to call up a crowd. This was called "drumming for trade," and it is presumed, and in fact generally accepted, that this is the origin of the offensive name. It is strange that in England, where the expression was first born, it is now unheard of in connection with commercial travelers. In that country traveling salesmen are called "bagmen," or "knights of the grip-sack," but in no instance would any of the fraternity countenance such an appellation as that of "drummer."

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